What is claimed is:

1. A presensitized plate useful for making a lithographic printing plate comprising an intermediate layer and a photopolymerizable photosensitive layer on an aluminum substrate in this order, wherein the roughness of a surface of said aluminum substrate (Ra) is in the range of 0.2 to 0.55 μm and the intermediate layer comprises a polymer compound comprising at least one monomer unit having a sulfonic acid group.

2. The presensitized plate of claim 1, wherein said monomer unit having a sulfonic acid group in the polymer compound in the intermediate layer is derived from at least one monomer selected from the group consisting of p-styrenesulfonic acid, 2-acrylamide-2-methylpropanesulfonic acid, ethylenesulfonic acid, alkali metal salt thereof, ammonium salt thereof and aqueous amine salt thereof.

3. The presensitized plate of claim 1, wherein the photopolymerizable photosensitive layer comprises an ethylenically unsaturated bond-containing compound, a photopolymerization initiator and a polymer binder.

4. The presensitized plate of claim 3, wherein the photopolymerization initiator is a combination of a titanocene and a dye selected from the group consisting of cyanine dyes, merocyanine dyes, xanthene dyes, ketocoumarin dyes, and benzopyran dyes.

5. A method for making a lithographic printing plate comprising imagewise exposing a presensitized plate useful for making a lithographic printing plate comprising an intermediate layer and a photopolymerizable photosensitive layer on an aluminum substrate in this order, wherein the roughness of a surface of said aluminum substrate (Ra) is in the range of 0.2 to 0.55 μm and the intermediate layer comprises a polymer compound comprising at least one monomer unit having a sulfonic acid group, and developing the imagewise exposed presensitized plate with a developer

comprising an inorganic alkali salt and a nonionic surfactant comprising a polyoxyalkylene ether group.

6. The method of claim 5, wherein the developer has a pH ranging from 10.0 to 12.7 and has a conductivity ranging from 3 to 30 mS/cm.

7. The method of claim 5, wherein the nonionic surfactant comprising a polyoxyalkylene ether group is represented by the formula (I):

R^{40}-O-(R^{41}-O)$_p$H (I)

wherein R^{40} represents an optionally substituted alkyl group having 3 to 15 carbon atoms, optionally substituted aromatic hydrocarbon group having 6 to 15 carbon atoms, or optionally substituted heteroaromatic ring having 4 to 15 carbon atoms, wherein the substituent on these groups is selected from an alkyl group having 1 to 20 carbon atoms, halogen atom, aromatic hydrocarbon group having 6 to 15 carbon atoms, aralkyl group having 7 to 17 carbon atoms, alkoxyl group having 1 to 20 carbon atoms, alkoxy-carbonyl group having 2 to 20 carbon atoms, and acyl group having 2 to 15 carbon atoms, R^{41} represents an optionally substituted alkylene group having 1 to 100 carbon atoms, wherein the substituents on the group is selected from an alkyl group having 1 to 20 carbon atoms and aromatic hydrocarbon group having 6 to 15 carbon atoms, p represents an integer of 1 to 100, and if p is an integer of 2 to 100, R^{41} may be the same or different.

8. The method of claim 5, wherein the nonionic surfactant comprising a polyoxyalkylene ether group is selected from the group consisting of polyoxyethylene lauryl ether, polyoxyethylene cetyl ether, polyoxyethylene stearyl ether, polyoxyethylene phenyl ether, polyoxyethylene naphthyl ether, polyoxyethylene methylphenyl ether, polyoxyethylene octylphenyl ether, and polyoxyethylene nonylphenyl ether.